

Quantitative Anatomical Studies on the Postnatal Development of the Cerebellum of the Albino Rat*

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Summary. The quantitative postnatal changes of the cerebella of 65 Wistar rats aged 2–120 days have been examined. The cerebellar volume increases in two phases: The first phase lasts from birth to the seventh postnatal week. The second phase begins ten weeks post partum and lasts for a longer period than the first phase.

The cerebellar surface increases continuously from birth to the end of the seventh week.

The volume of the external granular layer is maximal when the organ grows rapidly. The external granular layer has nearly disappeared 24 days after birth; the volume of the internal granular layer is maximal at this time. Later on, the volume and the width of the internal granular layer decrease. Myelination of the cerebellar fibers and growth of the molecular layer run parallel to this decrease. The second late, but protracted growth of the cerebellum, ten weeks after birth, is due to an increase of the molecular and medullary layer. These findings are in good accord with histological, histochemical, and ultrastructural observations of other authors.

Key words: Cerebellum – Albino rat – Ontogeny – Quantitative anatomy.

Introduction

During recent years the histo- and cytogenesis of the cerebellum of the white mouse and rat has been studied extensively (Uzman, 1960; Miale and Sidman, 1961; Altman, 1966, 1969, 1972a, b, c, 1975, 1977; Altman and Das, 1966; Das, 1976; Fujita, 1967). As demonstrated for all parts of the cerebellum and its layers, there is no synchronous development. Larsell (1952) already differentiated phylogenetically younger and older parts in the cerebellum. In contrast to the extensive investigations on cerebellar morpho- and histogenesis only few quantitative data are available on the postnatal cerebellar growth. Raaf and Kernohan (1944) examined the development of the cerebellum in human beings, Haddara and Nooreddin (1966) in the albino mouse, and Oster-Granite and Herndorn (1976) in the Syrian Hamster. The development of the cerebellum is a complex process, on the one hand composed of

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changes of the fine structure of the cortical layers in general, and on the other hand not confined to alterations in single neurons. The attempt of the present study is the analysis of the quantitative postnatal cerebellar growth on the basis of the quantitative changes in the cortical and medullary layers with regard to the well-known histological and ultrastructural differentiations. It is shown that the cerebellar maturation and growth are extremely protracted, outlasting the well-studied differentiation in the fine structures at least in the order of months.

Materials and Methods

The cerebella of 65 female Wistar-rats, aged 2–120 days, were examined. The animals were deeply anesthetized with Nembutal® and perfused by Bouin's fluid injected into the left ventricle. After decapitation, the crania were exposed to Bouin's solution for two days. Bouin's solution is slightly decalcifying. So it was easier to remove the cerebella with their paraflocculi. The specimens were, according to Romeis (1948), embedded into paraffin wax, and serial sections were cut at 8 μm . The sections were stained according to the method of Einarson (1932), and every tenth section was used for measurements by the "Integrationsokular" of Zeiss (Henning, 1958). The volumes of the cerebellar nuclei could not be determined separately, because it was impossible to outline exactly the nuclei from the surrounding medullary layer.

The volumes obtained were multiplied, according to Stephan (1959), Leibnitz (1967), and Wingert (1969), by the factor 1.85 in order to calculate the assumed volumes of the unfixed organ. The cerebellar surface was determined by the method of Henning (1956). The shrinkage of the surface after fixation and embedding was corrected by the factor 1.47 (Stephan, 1959). In order to determine the width of the cortex, it is appropriate to use the formula by which the cortical volume is divided by the cerebellar surface. Taking into account the percentual distribution of the single layers and of the total cortical layer, one can easily calculate the average width of the molecular layer and the external and internal granular layers.

Results

1. The Growth of the Cerebellar Volume

The volume of the cerebellum increases during the second to ninth postnatal day from 15 mm^3 to 45 mm^3 , the initial volume being trebled within one week (Fig. 1, Fig. 8a and b). This increase is small compared to the growth of the cerebellum between the 9th and 17th day of life, during which the volume increases rapidly up to 180 mm^3 (Fig. 8c and d). As shown in Figure 1, this postnatal growth period is represented by an almost vertically running curve. After the 17th day of life, the growth of the cerebellum appears to take place more slowly. The curve approaches asymptotically to an average volume of 225 mm^3 . The cerebellar volume seems to remain constant at this level until the end of the tenth postnatal week. After this, a further slight but protracted increasing growth can be recorded. The end of this long-lasting process has not been determined in this study. At the end of the 120th postnatal day, the cerebellar volume reaches about 255 mm^3 (Fig. 8e, f). This volume, actually, is 17 times that of the initial volume during the second day of life.

2. The Growth of the Cerebellar Surface

The increase of the total cerebellar volume is accompanied by an enlargement of the cerebellar surface. At the age of two days, the cerebellar surface expands to 43 mm^2 (Fig. 2). During the following four days, this value is doubled. At the sixth postnatal

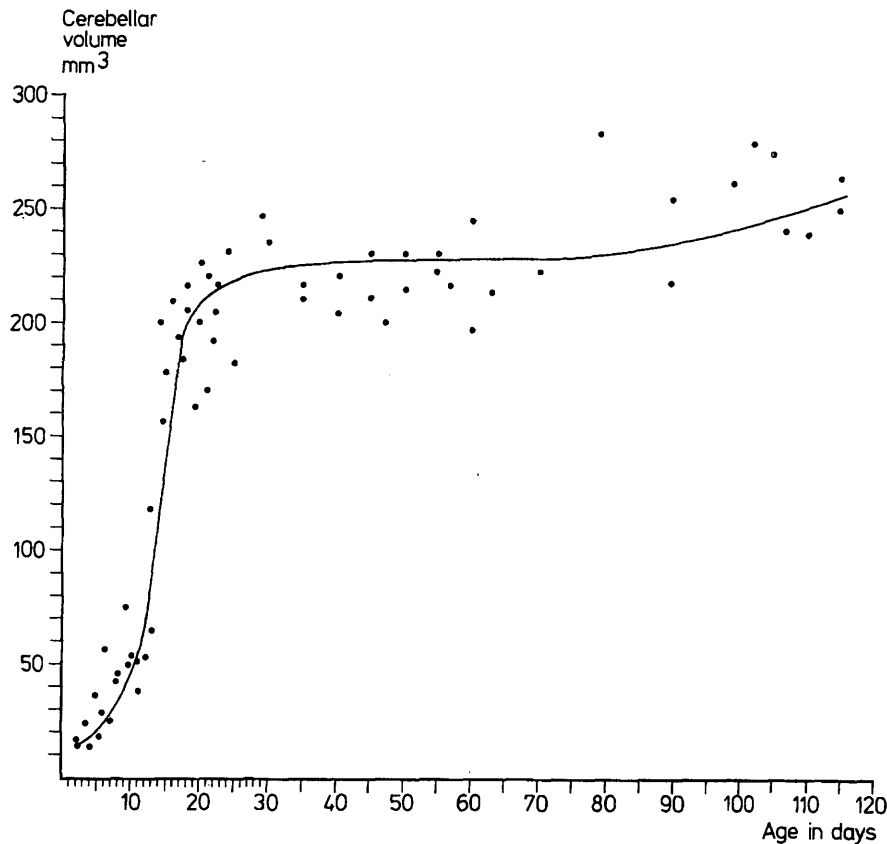


Fig. 1. The growth of the total cerebellar volume in relation to age

day the average cerebellar surface amounts to 90 mm² (Fig. 8a, b). Between the 6th and 15th postnatal day, surface development shows a rapid increase. In this period, the average cerebellar surface amounts to about 440 mm² (Fig. 8c, d). This increase of the surface is due mainly to the onset of foliation in the cerebellar cortex. From the 15th to the 50th day of life, the growth of the cerebellar surface is small. The cerebellar surface measures about 530 mm² in animals older than 50 days. After the 70th day of life, there is no indication of new surface growth.

3. The Growth of the Cerebellar Cortical Layers

The growth of the cerebellar cortex is due to the increase in the volume of its layers. It is a complex process resulting in the disappearance of the external granular layer, and lasts for a very long period. It appears appropriate to examine firstly the external granular layer because this serves as a matrix zone for the internal granular layer and the molecular layer; subsequently it disappears in a relatively short time.

3.1. The Changes in the External Granular Layer. The volume of the external granular layer is, even when maximal expansion is reached, not at all as obvious as

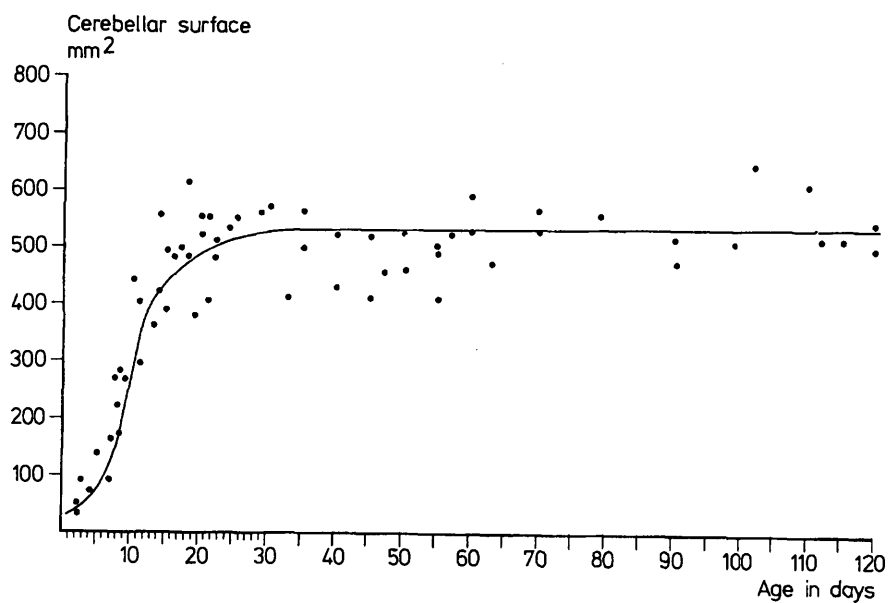


Fig. 2. The enlargement of the cerebellar surface in relation to age

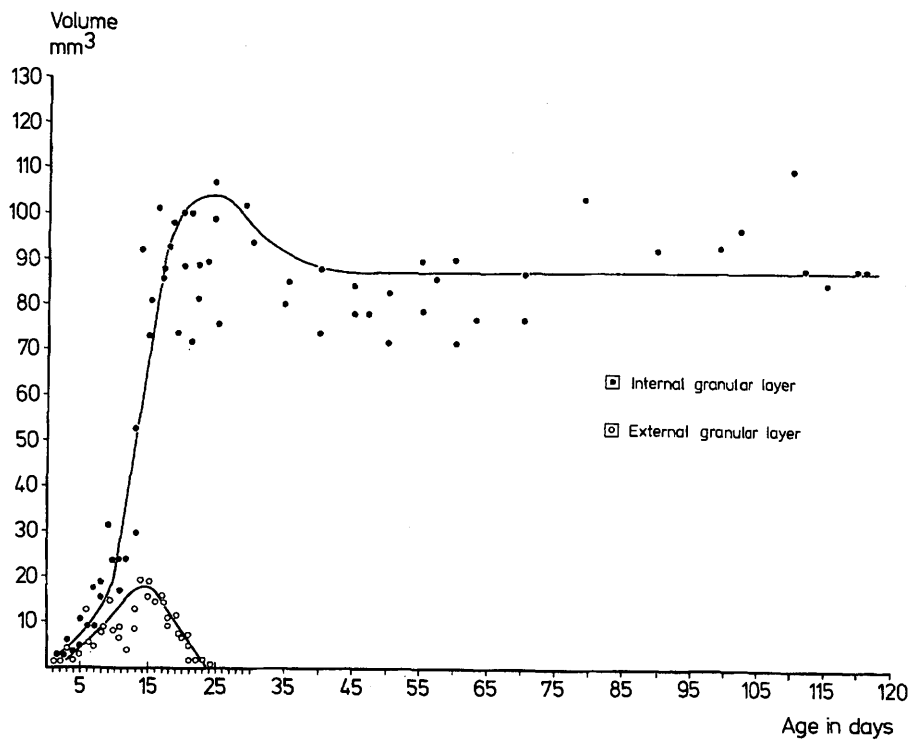


Fig. 3. The volumes of the external and internal granular layer and their changes with time

the volumes of the definite internal granular layer or the molecular layer (Fig. 3). For example, at the 24th postnatal day the volume of the internal granular layer is five times larger than the volume of the external granular layer at the 14th day. From the second to sixth day of life, the volume of the external granular layer is trebled from 2 to 6 mm³. Up to the ninth day, the growth of the external granular layer is in accord with the proliferation of the molecular and the internal granular layer; the curves run parallel (Figs. 3, 4). With the onset of a marked growth of the cerebellar surface and volume and the enlargement of the molecular layer (Fig. 4), the growth of the external granular layer slows down. About the 14th day of life, the external granular layer reaches the maximum of its development with 18 mm³ (Fig. 8c, d). This volume is nine times greater than the initial volume (Fig. 3).

During the following ten days, the volume of the external granular layer decreases rapidly. Twenty-four days after birth, the layer disappears with the exception of some small residues (Chan-Palay, 1972). The external granular layer consists, depending on the age of the animals, maximally of eight to ten rows of cells which are not sharply delineated from the molecular layer. Therefore, the exact measurement of the external granular layer is sometimes difficult. Beyond this, individual variations in this rapidly changing layer make it impossible to draw an exact curve (Fig. 5). Nevertheless, two characteristic regions in the diagram can be described. From the second to the sixth day, the width of the outer granular layer enlarges from 35 to 75 μ m (Figs. 5, 8a, b) with a peak at the end of the first post-natal week. From the 6th to the 13th day, the width of the external granular layer decreases to about 30 μ m and remains nearly unchanged until the 17th day (Fig. 8c,

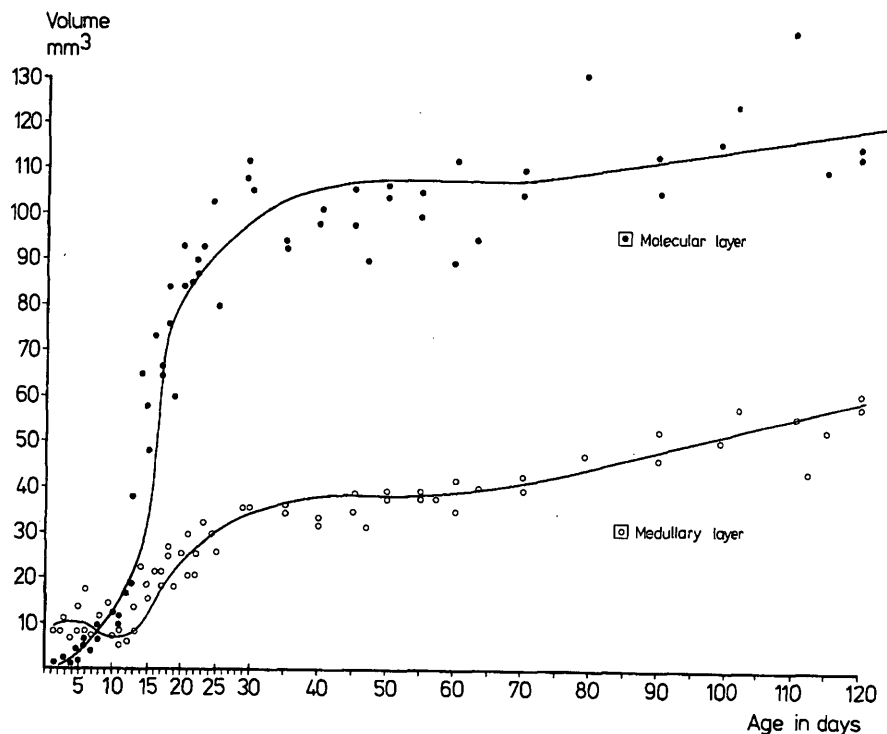


Fig. 4. The volumes of the molecular and medullary layer and their changes with time

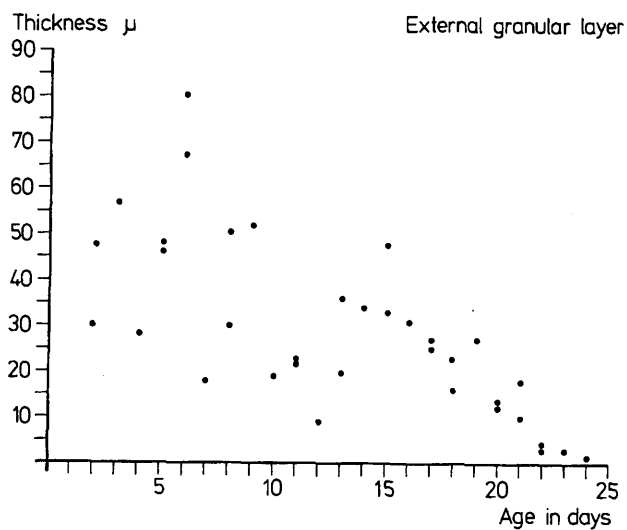


Fig. 5. The thickness of the external granular layer in rats 2–24 days old

d). From the 17th to the 24th day, the diameter of the external granular layer decreases continuously and the layer finally disappears.

3.2. *The Postnatal Growth of the Molecular Layer.* Because of the existence of the external granular layer, the molecular layer is the smallest one of the three

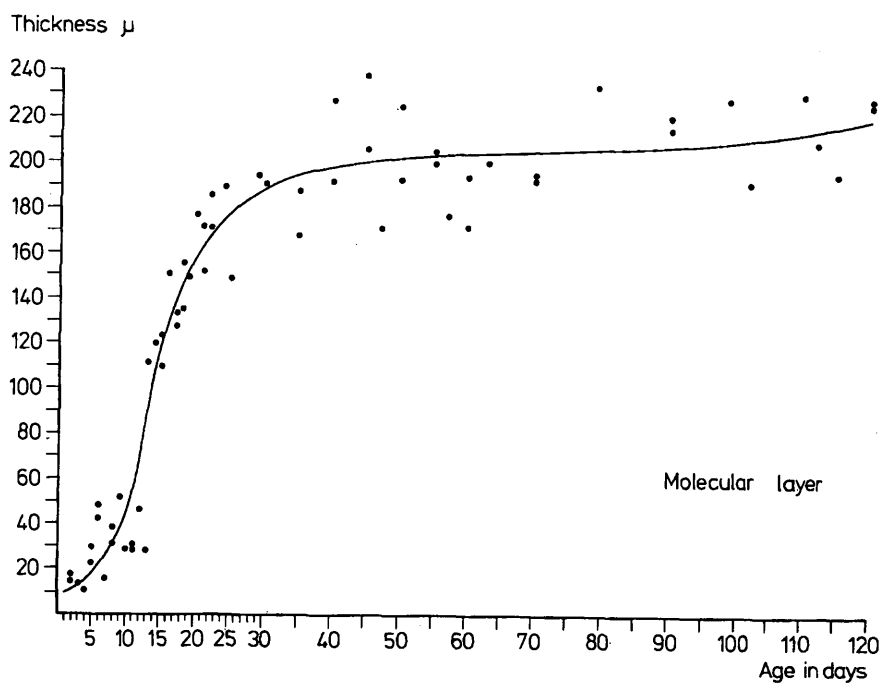


Fig. 6. The thickness of the molecular layer and its changes in rats from the 2nd–120th day of life

cortical layers in early developmental stages (Fig. 4). From the second to the ninth day, the average volume is augmented from 1 mm³ to 10 mm³. There is a phase of maximal growth about the 9th to 25th day. At the end of this period, the volume amounts to 91 mm³. Subsequent growth till the 50th day post partum is significantly slower, only 15 mm³ being added. At the end of the 70th day of life, the molecular layer has an average volume of about 106 mm³.

Seventy days post partum, a new faint growth begins. It lasts until the 120th day or even longer. The average volume of the molecular layer reaches 120 mm³.

At the second day of life, the molecular layer is hardly recognizable. It has an average width of only 10 μ m (Fig. 6). Within one week, the layer enlarges to 35 μ m. The phase of a marked growth lasts for two weeks from the 9th to the 25th day of

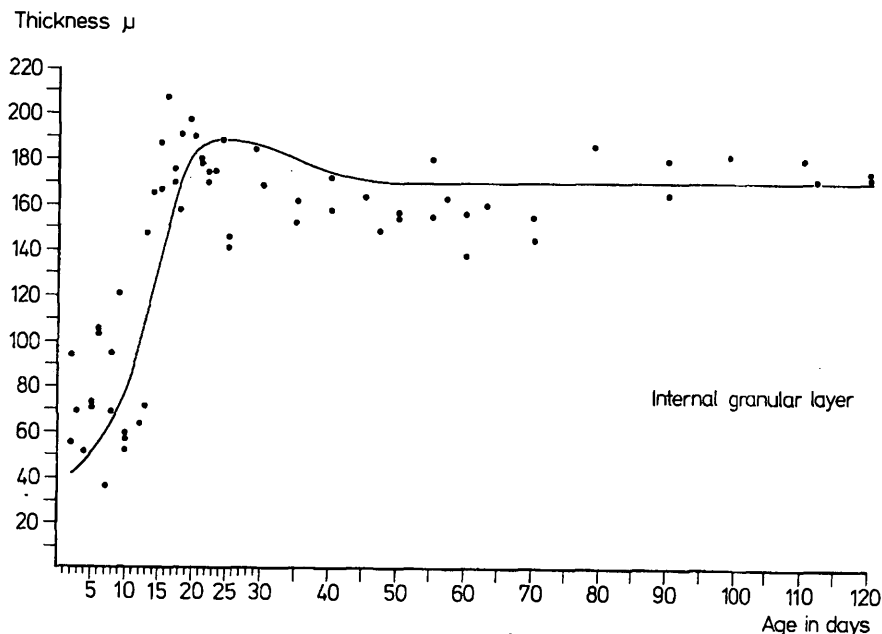


Fig. 7. The thickness of the internal granular layer in 2-120-day-old rats

life. The depth of the layer augments from 35 μ m to 175 μ m. This is followed by a period of moderate growth. At the end of the seventh week, the depth of the molecular layer is about 200 μ m. Simultaneously with the enlargement of the volume, the width of the layer enlarges from 200 to 220 μ m between the beginning of the 7th week and the 120th day of life.

3.3. The Quantitative Postnatal Changes of the Internal Granular Layer. During the first two weeks after birth the growth of the internal granular layer is comparable to the growth of the molecular layer (Figs. 3 and 4). The volume increases during the first week from 3 to 9 mm³ (Fig. 3), between the 6th and 18th day post partum from 9 to 92 mm³. About 24 days after birth, the internal granular layer has attained its maximal extension. In the following days the maximal volume is reduced by 20%. The average volume of the internal granular layer in the oldest animals amounts to 87 mm³. From the second to the sixth postnatal day, the width of the internal

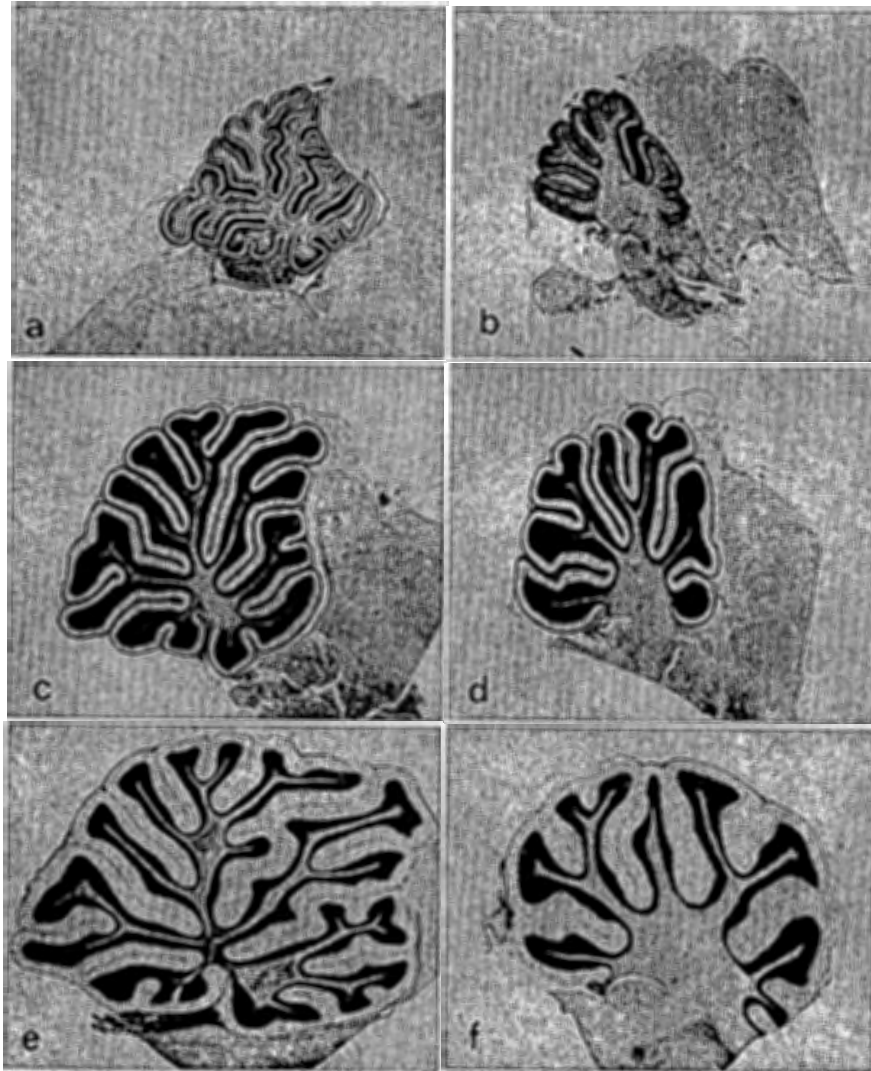


Fig. 8a-f. Mediosagittal sections (left column) through the cerebellar vermis of rats aged 6 days (a), 15 days (c) and 120 days (e). Parasagittal sections through the cerebellar hemisphere (right column) of rats aged 6 days (b), 15 days (d) and 120 days (f). All sections of the right column are equidistant to the mediosagittal plane in relation to the growth of the whole cerebellum. Note the thickness of the external granular layer in 6- and 15-day-old specimens (Fig. a-d) and the enlargement of the medullary layer (Fig. f) $\times 9$

granular layer remains nearly constant (Fig. 8a, b). Between the 6th and the 18th day post partum the depth enlarges from 55 to 175 μm (Fig. 8c, d). Twenty-four days post partum, the depth of the internal granular layer is maximal with 185 μm . Thereafter the diameter of this layer is reduced until the end of the seventh week; it seems to remain constant at 170 μm (Fig. 7).

3.4. The Postnatal Growth of the Cerebellar Medulla. It is nearly impossible to delineate the region of the definite white matter of the cerebellum and the immature cellular elements in the developing internal granular layer. This is the reason why the data vary to a great extent during the first days of life (Fig. 4); this variance seems to become less between the 6th and the 12th to 6 mm³ (Fig. 8a, b). Only after the second week post partum is it possible to delineate the medullary and the internal granular layer in all parts of the rat's cerebellum. After this, the volume begins to grow. This growth is not as rapid as the growth of the cerebellar cortex. At the end of the 40th postnatal day, the medulla has a volume of 38 mm³ (Fig. 4). Between the seventh and the tenth week the volume of the medulla is practically unchanged. Ten weeks after birth there is again an increase in volume. The volume of the medullary layer increases a further 16 mm³ up to an average value of 56 mm³ in animals aged 120 days (Fig. 8e, f).

Discussion

Postnatal quantitative growth of the brain or parts of it has been investigated in man and in various species by a number of authors (*e.g.* Dubois, 1897; Snell, 1891; Spann and Dustmann, 1965; Wingert, 1969; Emele, 1970). Measurements in the rat have been published by Donaldson and Hatai (1931), but these authors did not measure the postnatal changes in the individual cerebellar layers. As far as possible, our own results will be related to their data.

During the first three weeks of life, the data of Donaldson and Hatai (1931) accord with my own data (Fig. 1). But from four to seven weeks after birth the cerebella of the animals used in this study are 10–15 mg heavier than theirs. However, the slopes of both curves are similar during this time. One can recognize a new onset of growth of the volume between the 70th and 120th day of life. This growth seems to be extremely prolonged. Rats 240, 360, 378 days and 2½ years old have a cerebellar weight of more than 300 mg. Details will be presented in a following paper. Emele (1970) and Wingert (1969) did not observe a similar late second growth in the cerebella of albino mice, whereas Kretschmann and Wingert (1971) do not exclude this phenomenon.

Comparison of the cerebellar volume (Fig. 1) with that of its surface (Fig. 2) yields some differences. The rapid growth of the cerebellar surface starts earlier than the growth of its volume. This fact can be explained as follows: The surface enlarges by an early folding of the cortex. The formation of the cerebellar fissures has, according to Addison (1911) and Lauder *et al.* (1974), terminated at the 10th day post partum. Four weeks post partum, the growth curve of the surface attains an asymptotic level at about 530 mm². There is no substantial growth to be seen ten weeks post partum; but the volume increases between the 70th and 120th day from 233.35 ± 12.94 to 262.94 ± 2.88 mm³. These late quantitative changes, which do not find their expression in a surface enlargement, must occur in the depth of the cerebellum: The thickness of myelinated fibers may be augmented, the cerebellar pedunculi may be enlarged.

No relevant data concerning the growth of the cerebellar surface of albino rats during ontogenesis have been found in the literature. Only those published by Inukai (1928) and Lange (1970) could be considered. Both authors found that the cerebellar surfaces of adult rats vary between 440 and 544 mm².

The data of Haddara and Nooreddin (1966), Altman (1969), and Oster-Granite and Herndorn (1976) do not directly show the growth of the cerebellar surface in the

species examined. Haddara and Nooreddin (1966) conclude that the short-termed rapid growth of the cerebellar cortex and the long-termed growth of the cerebellar medulla is the reason for an early formation of the cerebellar fissures and lobules. According to Mares *et al.* (1970) and Lauder *et al.* (1974), the enlargement of the cerebellar surface consists of at least two components: between the 5th and the 10th day, the number of fissures is raised; in the following days, until the 24th postnatal day, the depth of the fissures increases.

The cerebellar histo- and cytogenesis from cyclostomes to man is well known (Ramon y Cajal, 1911; Jakob, 1929; Jansen and Brodal, 1958; Fox and Snider, 1967; Eccles, Ito and Szentagothai, 1967; Miale and Sidman, 1961; Fujita *et al.*, 1966; Altman, 1966, 1969, 1972a, b, c, 1975, 1977; Altman and Das, 1966; Rakic, 1973). Publications on quantitative changes of the cerebellar layers during ontogenesis are rare, although they are important for elucidating developmental changes within the cerebellum. Comparing Figures 3 and 5, it is striking that the width of the external granular layer is maximal at the sixth postnatal day (75 to 80 μm , Fig. 8a, b). During the following days, the width of the external granular layer is reduced, but remains relatively constant at a thickness of 30 μm between the 13th and the 17th day of life (Fig. 8c, d). On the other hand, the volume of the external granular layer increases and decreases continuously (Fig. 3). At the 14th day post partum, the volume reaches 18 mm^3 maximally, but the width is already at its maximum at the sixth day. This retardation would appear to be contradictory; however, it can be explained as follows: Addison (1911), Ramon y Cajal (1911), and Altman (1972a) subdivide the external granular layer into two zones, an outer zone of epitheloid (Ramon y Cajal, 1911) or proliferative cells (Altman, 1972a) and an inner zone of bipolar (Ramon y Cajal, 1911) or premigratory cells. Altman (1972a) postulates an optimal depth of 4–5 rows of cells for the proliferative zone. If the rate of mitosis in the proliferative zone is greater than the rate of transformation, there results an accumulation of cells in the premigratory zone. Hence the depth of the external granular layer increases to up to ten rows of cells between the eighth and ninth day of life. The moderate growth of the cerebellum results in an accumulation of cellular elements in the outer granular layer (Altman, 1969). According to Addison (1911), the width of the external granular layer averages about 54 μm eight to ten days after birth; according to Greis (1970) already at the sixth day post partum it is about 37 μm . As Addison (1911) and Altman (1972a) suggest, the decrease in the width of the external granular layer must not necessarily coincide with the reduction of the total sum of the stem cell population. The enlargement of the cerebellar surface results in the distribution of the stem cells over the cerebellar surface (Altman, 1969). Indeed, the decreasing width of the external granular layer coincides exactly with the onset of a rapid enlargement of the cerebellar surface (Figs. 2, 5). The total volume of the external granular layer – neither Addison (1911) nor Altman (1969) nor Greis (1970) had measured this volume – increases up to the 14th day. Between the 13th and 17th day of life, the rate of mitosis is sufficient to ensure that, in spite of continuous surface growth, the width of the layer remains constant.

The border between the immature internal layer and the immature medullary layer is not clearcut. In this region, the cells of two (Ramon y Cajal, 1911 and Fujita *et al.*, 1966) or three germinal centers (Altman *et al.*, 1968) intermingle, thus complicating the demarcation of these two layers. This is the reason why the data vary to so large an extent in Figure 3 and Figure 4. During the first weeks after birth, the growth of the internal granular layer is moderate, and then rapid until the middle of the third week. Twenty-four days post partum, the depth of the internal granular layer is maximal (Fig. 3). At this time, the external granular layer has

almost disappeared. But a few days after the 24th day, depth and volume of the internal granular layer decrease rapidly. This phenomenon was already described by Altman (1969). Haddara and Nooreddin (1966) reported a decrease in the cerebellar cortical area. Up to the seventh week post partum, the volume of the internal granular layer decreases by 17 mm^3 , the width of this layer by $15 \mu\text{m}$. (Figs. 3, 7). The mechanisms (cell death of granule cells, increasing packing density, growth of the vascular system) are subject of a further study, the results of which will be published later. The average depth of the internal granular layer of adult rats is $170 \mu\text{m}$. Addison (1911) reported $120 \mu\text{m}$ for 21 day old rats. Greis (1970) $142 \mu\text{m}$, whereas Lange (1970) calculated an average depth of $171 \mu\text{m}$.

The growth of the molecular layer is more protracted. Growth is not clearly visible during the second and ninth postnatal day, rapid between the 9th and 25th day and less from the 25th day to the beginning of the seventh week post partum. These three periods can be easily compared with the subdivision given by Altman (1972b) on the basis of histological findings in this layer. The appearance of the apical cones of the Purkinje cells raises the depth of the molecular layer only slightly. The rapid growth of the molecular layer – according to Altman (1972b), during the second week of life – is due to the rapid growth of the dendritic system, The formation of parallel fibers and of glial processes. The interposition of glial processes is a slow process outlasting neurogenesis for ten days. Rakic (1973) on the other hand emphasizes the role of late maturing granule cell axons for the protracted growth in the depth of the molecular layer. In the pyramis, to which Altman always refers when determining morphological changes, this process of maturation of the molecular layer would seem to come to an end at the 30th day of life. My own data suggest that the growth of the molecular layer is temporarily terminated at the beginning of the seventh week post partum. The pyramis seems not to be representative of growth processes in the total cerebellum. Ten weeks after birth, Altman (1969) does not find a new onset of growth in the molecular layer. According to his Figure 2, the area of the molecular layer decreases. My own data suggest that the volume increases between the 10th week and the 120th day post partum for another 14 mm^3 , the depth of the layer enlarging from 200 to $220 \mu\text{m}$. Up to the present, it is not known for certain which elements contribute to the increase of the molecular layer between the 70th and 120th day. Addison (1911) suggests that the Purkinje cell dendrites may branch continuously until the 110th day; however, he gives no quantitative data.

It has already been mentioned that the internal granular layer and the medullary layer in young animals are not sharply demarcated. According to Fujita *et al.* (1966), there are six developmental stages in the cerebellum of mice. These stages result from the migration of undifferentiated cells emerging from the ventricular matrix cell-system and the externum matrix cell-system. The concept of Fujita (1966) could explain the initial decrease of the medulla (Fig. 4). Neuroblasts migrate downwards from the external granular layer, forming the internal granular layer. Until the 12th day this is at the expense of the medulla. From the 12th day onwards, Kuckuck (1967) finds myelin sheaths in paraffin embedded sections. During the following days more and more myelinated fibers are formed. The volume of the medullary layer increases from 10 mm^3 to 38 mm^3 . This process continues as long as does the process of growth of the molecular layer. The total increase amounts to about 18 mm^3 , and is a little more than the growth of the molecular layer in the same period. It is not clear whether both layers grow independently one from the other, or whether the one is necessary for the other, which neuronal, glial or vascular structures grow and what is the physiological significance of this long-lasting growth.

Histochemical investigations in the cerebellum reveal chronological differences in the maturation of the cerebellar layers (Ortmann, 1957; Knolle, 1959; Labedsky and Lierse, 1968; Kuckuck, 1967; Iglesias *et al.*, 1973). The external and internal granular layer are early maturing structures. This is also suggested by my own quantitative findings. Flexner, L.B. and Flexner, J.B., 1949; Flexner, J.B., Tyler, D.B., and Gallant, L.J., 1950, introduced the term "critical period" as decisive for the development and onset of function in the central nervous system. According to Robins and Lowe (1961), lipid deposition and protein storage in the molecular and medullary layers are maximal between the 9th and 14th postnatal day. My own diagrams (Figs. 1, 3, and 4) show, besides the rapid volume increase of the molecular and the internal granular layer, the completed demarcation of the medullary and the internal granular layer and the onset of growth in the medulla (Fig. 4). Snider and Jacob (1949) found an electric activity in the rat's cerebellum on the same day.

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Appendix

Table 1. Age of the rats, volumes of the cerebellum and the cerebellar cortex, cerebellar surface

No.	Days	Total volume, mm ³	Cortical volume, mm ³	Surface, mm ²
1	2	13.79 ± 1.20	5.68 ± 0.31	35.17 ± 2.46
2	2	14.40 ± 1.04	6.04 ± 0.24	50.23 ± 4.68
3	3	23.50 ± 1.93	12.47 ± 0.87	88.06 ± 6.31
4	4	13.35 ± 1.27	6.26 ± 0.43	69.17 ± 4.17
5	5	18.50 ± 1.69	10.33 ± 1.06	71.43 ± 6.29
6	5	36.53 ± 2.47	22.99 ± 1.47	137.67 ± 11.47
7	6	55.19 ± 4.89	37.13 ± 2.65	160.31 ± 14.21
8	6	28.42 ± 2.76	20.33 ± 1.39	91.80 ± 8.67
9	7	26.86 ± 2.41	19.35 ± 1.74	272.06 ± 22.33
10	8	43.96 ± 3.96	36.11 ± 2.27	279.28 ± 24.90
11	8	44.91 ± 3.73	32.88 ± 1.96	169.43 ± 14.06
12	9	75.08 ± 6.11	62.01 ± 4.19	266.61 ± 20.13
13	10	52.66 ± 4.22	46.02 ± 3.56	444.27 ± 39.60
14	11	38.16 ± 2.67	32.75 ± 2.64	307.16 ± 28.83
15	11	54.52 ± 5.91	45.83 ± 5.06	399.39 ± 34.06
16	12	50.63 ± 4.60	45.03 ± 3.55	376.13 ± 33.79
17	13	65.45 ± 5.11	57.83 ± 4.72	418.20 ± 38.56
18	13	118.84 ± 8.56	104.89 ± 8.56	360.31 ± 25.61
19	14	202.30 ± 17.19	177.87 ± 14.15	557.28 ± 49.30
20	15	158.02 ± 11.45	141.31 ± 12.64	388.16 ± 35.48
21	15	174.47 ± 15.06	155.43 ± 13.69	488.21 ± 51.09
22	16	211.93 ± 21.23	189.02 ± 16.41	482.70 ± 46.36
23	17	186.93 ± 17.21	167.66 ± 12.21	500.13 ± 43.16
24	17	192.93 ± 16.57	170.77 ± 16.31	498.43 ± 51.67
25	18	208.27 ± 21.03	180.77 ± 12.06	482.72 ± 39.11
26	18	219.62 ± 19.63	193.19 ± 16.07	615.57 ± 44.53
27	19	167.10 ± 14.71	147.22 ± 13.43	376.55 ± 29.60
28	20	203.48 ± 23.26	179.41 ± 16.17	556.31 ± 51.13
29	20	225.02 ± 21.65	199.36 ± 16.34	520.03 ± 48.65
30	21	168.30 ± 14.22	147.45 ± 15.69	403.48 ± 37.01
31	21	220.03 ± 21.60	189.81 ± 17.56	551.19 ± 57.44
32	22	192.09 ± 16.44	170.76 ± 14.21	476.52 ± 41.71
33	22	203.92 ± 21.56	177.32 ± 15.04	506.16 ± 48.69

Table 1—continued

No.	Days	Total volume, mm ³	Cortical volume, mm ³	Surface, mm ²
34	23	218.10 ± 19.34	185.15 ± 16.48	585.25 ± 59.55
35	24	239.01 ± 22.05	209.54 ± 20.09	535.91 ± 48.76
36	25	184.01 ± 17.15	157.20 ± 12.24	529.12 ± 53.02
37	29	246.16 ± 26.34	210.33 ± 19.75	559.66 ± 54.17
38	30	234.69 ± 21.63	199.08 ± 18.67	553.54 ± 50.60
39	35	216.40 ± 19.13	179.75 ± 15.22	562.32 ± 41.23
40	35	210.38 ± 22.20	173.84 ± 16.47	488.00 ± 50.72
41	40	224.62 ± 17.52	189.91 ± 17.82	520.14 ± 48.33
42	40	205.19 ± 19.34	172.75 ± 15.13	429.63 ± 37.57
43	45	219.91 ± 25.67	190.82 ± 18.46	520.16 ± 51.09
44	45	211.83 ± 16.39	176.77 ± 19.33	411.53 ± 33.17
45	47	200.70 ± 17.61	168.57 ± 11.49	526.13 ± 41.80
46	50	229.57 ± 23.49	190.34 ± 16.31	526.94 ± 51.49
47	50	215.01 ± 18.65	176.56 ± 15.44	460.67 ± 39.85
48	55	230.57 ± 21.19	191.06 ± 20.19	502.06 ± 46.39
49	55	223.24 ± 16.06	185.17 ± 12.39	510.53 ± 54.87
50	57	216.84 ± 20.45	179.23 ± 16.17	522.19 ± 39.86
51	60	245.11 ± 22.79	202.73 ± 21.65	585.21 ± 52.49
52	60	198.36 ± 17.31	162.65 ± 14.83	528.63 ± 39.11
53	63	214.50 ± 22.57	174.05 ± 15.94	475.27 ± 32.47
54	70	241.50 ± 25.74	198.31 ± 17.39	570.35 ± 59.33
55	70	223.20 ± 19.33	182.64 ± 14.16	535.06 ± 48.17
56	79	283.54 ± 30.06	235.80 ± 25.43	559.51 ± 43.19
57	90	260.25 ± 24.77	206.99 ± 19.45	517.45 ± 56.73
58	90	225.82 ± 21.49	178.37 ± 13.12	467.27 ± 37.84
59	99	261.66 ± 29.13	210.13 ± 21.06	512.36 ± 54.67
60	102	280.05 ± 26.91	221.77 ± 20.84	647.36 ± 66.04
61	110	307.42 ± 24.78	251.54 ± 23.69	612.93 ± 57.69
62	112	241.52 ± 20.34	197.33 ± 18.75	516.44 ± 41.81
63	115	238.27 ± 24.67	185.24 ± 16.11	515.31 ± 58.34
64	120	264.98 ± 23.16	203.20 ± 17.53	501.74 ± 34.69
65	120	260.90 ± 24.80	201.39 ± 20.68	501.56 ± 61.93

Table 2. Age of the rats, the volumes of the external and internal granular layer, molecular and medullary layer

No.	Days	Ext. gran. layer, mm ³	Molecular layer, mm ³	Internal gran. layer, mm ³	Medullary layer, mm ³
1	2	1.71 ± 0.14	0.63 ± 0.04	3.34 ± 0.21	8.11 ± 0.64
2	2	1.83 ± 0.13	0.90 ± 0.06	3.31 ± 0.17	8.36 ± 0.72
3	3	4.98 ± 0.39	1.56 ± 0.13	5.9 ± 0.36	11.03 ± 0.81
4	4	1.94 ± 0.16	0.73 ± 0.04	3.59 ± 0.21	7.09 ± 0.94
5	5	3.31 ± 0.36	1.91 ± 0.14	5.11 ± 0.48	8.17 ± 0.66
6	5	7.45 ± 0.57	4.47 ± 0.57	11.07 ± 0.91	13.54 ± 0.97
7	6	13.04 ± 1.04	7.05 ± 0.36	17.04 ± 1.45	18.06 ± 1.45
8	6	6.19 ± 0.55	4.69 ± 0.39	9.43 ± 0.66	8.11 ± 0.77
9	7	5.05 ± 0.43	4.41 ± 0.51	9.89 ± 0.82	6.93 ± 0.51
10	8	8.44 ± 0.61	8.60 ± 0.60	19.27 ± 1.73	7.85 ± 0.64

Table 2—continued

No.	Days	Ext. gran. layer, mm ³	Molecular layer, mm ³	Internal gran. layer, mm ³	Medullary layer, mm ³
11	8	9.40 ± 0.79	6.70 ± 0.39	16.74 ± 1.46	12.03 ± 1.17
12	9	15.03 ± 0.96	14.33 ± 1.07	32.65 ± 2.39	14.08 ± 1.08
13	10	8.67 ± 1.20	13.01 ± 1.29	24.34 ± 2.57	6.64 ± 0.32
14	11	6.71 ± 0.54	8.87 ± 0.90	17.17 ± 1.07	5.41 ± 0.60
15	11	8.96 ± 0.71	12.04 ± 1.11	24.83 ± 2.17	8.69 ± 0.95
16	12	3.59 ± 0.33	17.03 ± 1.43	24.41 ± 2.60	5.60 ± 0.44
17	13	8.39 ± 0.69	19.00 ± 1.69	30.44 ± 2.73	7.62 ± 0.62
18	13	13.07 ± 1.11	38.09 ± 3.57	53.73 ± 6.16	13.95 ± 0.95
19	14	19.25 ± 1.69	66.01 ± 5.10	92.61 ± 8.57	24.43 ± 1.96
20	15	19.34 ± 1.57	48.08 ± 5.06	73.89 ± 7.70	16.71 ± 2.07
21	15	16.31 ± 1.79	58.04 ± 4.28	81.08 ± 9.03	19.04 ± 1.73
22	16	14.80 ± 1.33	73.07 ± 6.31	101.15 ± 9.87	22.91 ± 2.46
23	17	16.17 ± 1.47	65.12 ± 5.17	86.37 ± 7.43	19.27 ± 1.51
24	17	15.23 ± 1.36	67.48 ± 6.96	88.06 ± 8.12	22.16 ± 1.98
25	18	10.61 ± 0.98	76.36 ± 5.23	93.80 ± 8.57	27.50 ± 2.14
26	18	10.26 ± 1.16	84.72 ± 9.01	98.21 ± 9.10	26.43 ± 2.57
27	19	12.04 ± 1.04	60.56 ± 5.11	74.69 ± 6.43	19.81 ± 1.68
28	20	6.53 ± 0.41	84.31 ± 7.65	88.57 ± 8.06	24.07 ± 2.16
29	20	6.81 ± 0.69	92.80 ± 8.43	99.75 ± 11.14	25.66 ± 2.80
30	21	7.01 ± 0.61	68.62 ± 6.10	71.82 ± 6.08	20.85 ± 1.76
31	21	5.40 ± 0.39	84.53 ± 7.64	99.88 ± 9.34	30.22 ± 2.86
32	22	1.71 ± 0.14	88.77 ± 9.26	80.28 ± 7.66	21.33 ± 1.63
33	22	1.92 ± 0.19	86.84 ± 8.04	88.56 ± 0.03	26.60 ± 2.40
34	23	2.18 ± 0.26	93.54 ± 9.09	89.43 ± 8.50	32.95 ± 2.96
35	24	0.34 ± 0.03	103.60 ± 11.20	105.60 ± 8.98	29.47 ± 2.61
36	25		80.39 ± 8.16	76.81 ± 6.65	26.81 ± 2.44
37	29		108.11 ± 9.47	102.23 ± 11.27	36.42 ± 3.15
38	30		105.25 ± 8.56	93.83 ± 8.44	35.61 ± 3.52
39	35		94.06 ± 8.13	85.71 ± 6.59	36.63 ± 3.13
40	35		93.19 ± 9.80	80.65 ± 8.75	36.54 ± 3.75
41	40		101.48 ± 11.41	88.43 ± 8.21	34.71 ± 4.88
42	40		98.56 ± 7.39	74.19 ± 5.54	32.44 ± 2.76
43	45		106.47 ± 9.04	84.30 ± 6.73	29.09 ± 2.43
44	45		98.51 ± 8.34	78.26 ± 8.30	35.11 ± 3.06
45	47		90.34 ± 8.74	78.23 ± 6.43	32.16 ± 2.24
46	50		107.17 ± 9.27	83.17 ± 7.21	39.23 ± 3.16
47	50		104.22 ± 11.13	72.43 ± 6.16	38.45 ± 2.26
48	55		100.56 ± 9.06	90.50 ± 8.45	39.51 ± 4.18
49	55		105.39 ± 10.15	79.78 ± 7.11	38.07 ± 3.02
50	57		93.27 ± 8.90	86.01 ± 8.04	38.58 ± 3.47
51	60		112.56 ± 10.43	90.17 ± 8.76	42.39 ± 5.19
52	60		90.39 ± 7.56	72.26 ± 6.43	35.71 ± 3.21
53	63		96.71 ± 8.64	77.34 ± 7.19	40.45 ± 4.07
54	70		110.60 ± 10.47	87.71 ± 8.20	43.19 ± 3.86
55	70		105.04 ± 9.39	77.60 ± 6.86	40.56 ± 3.57
56	79		131.37 ± 12.09	104.43 ± 11.43	47.71 ± 4.25
57	90		113.54 ± 10.41	93.45 ± 8.26	53.26 ± 5.06
58	90		100.79 ± 8.75	77.57 ± 7.51	47.51 ± 4.22
59	99		116.52 ± 19.42	93.61 ± 8.56	51.43 ± 4.64
60	102		124.22 ± 11.39	97.55 ± 9.43	58.28 ± 5.37
61	110		141.45 ± 12.63	110.09 ± 10.14	56.16 ± 5.25
62	112		108.85 ± 9.77	88.48 ± 7.22	44.19 ± 3.80
63	115		100.09 ± 8.47	85.15 ± 8.39	53.03 ± 4.75
64	120		115.71 ± 9.78	87.49 ± 9.06	61.78 ± 5.48
65	120		113.66 ± 8.91	87.73 ± 8.49	59.51 ± 5.25

Table 3 Age of the rats, thickness of the external and internal granular layer and the molecular layer

No.	Days	Ext. gran. layer, μm	Molecular layer, μm	Int. gran. layer, μm
1	2	48.62 ± 3.79	18.14 ± 1.06	94.96 ± 8.17
2	2	36.43 ± 2.46	17.92 ± 1.29	65.90 ± 4.32
3	3	56.55 ± 4.67	17.72 ± 1.34	67.34 ± 5.48
4	4	28.05 ± 2.16	10.55 ± 0.87	51.90 ± 5.20
5	5	46.34 ± 4.25	26.75 ± 1.73	71.54 ± 6.42
6	5	54.11 ± 3.87	32.47 ± 2.46	80.41 ± 6.06
7	6	81.34 ± 9.46	43.98 ± 3.98	106.29 ± 9.35
8	6	67.43 ± 6.15	51.09 ± 4.63	102.72 ± 11.46
9	7	18.56 ± 1.40	16.25 ± 1.08	36.25 ± 2.87
10	8	30.22 ± 2.55	30.79 ± 2.94	69.21 ± 6.33
11	8	55.48 ± 4.57	39.78 ± 3.16	98.80 ± 8.54
12	9	56.37 ± 5.24	53.75 ± 5.31	122.46 ± 10.61
13	10	19.52 ± 1.63	29.28 ± 2.70	54.70 ± 4.27
14	11	21.85 ± 1.80	28.88 ± 2.94	55.90 ± 4.93
15	11	22.43 ± 2.35	30.15 ± 2.63	62.17 ± 3.86
16	12	9.54 ± 0.74	45.28 ± 4.17	64.90 ± 6.01
17	13	20.06 ± 1.83	45.43 ± 2.40	72.79 ± 6.76
18	13	36.27 ± 3.54	105.71 ± 10.21	149.12 ± 13.29
19	14	34.54 ± 3.26	118.45 ± 11.39	166.18 ± 15.41
20	15	49.82 ± 4.22	123.87 ± 11.50	190.36 ± 19.25
21	15	33.41 ± 3.68	118.88 ± 10.07	166.08 ± 14.57
22	16	30.66 ± 2.84	151.38 ± 12.38	209.55 ± 18.44
23	17	32.33 ± 2.66	130.21 ± 11.44	172.70 ± 16.12
24	17	30.56 ± 2.79	135.39 ± 12.21	176.67 ± 14.35
25	18	21.98 ± 1.85	158.19 ± 12.83	194.32 ± 18.47
26	18	16.67 ± 1.49	137.63 ± 14.61	159.54 ± 12.31
27	19	31.97 ± 2.97	160.83 ± 15.40	198.35 ± 18.15
28	20	11.74 ± 1.07	151.55 ± 18.27	159.21 ± 21.19
29	20	13.10 ± 1.42	178.45 ± 16.14	191.82 ± 17.43
30	21	17.31 ± 1.89	170.07 ± 18.22	178.00 ± 15.16
31	21	9.80 ± 0.87	153.36 ± 13.56	181.21 ± 19.85
32	22	3.59 ± 0.36	186.29 ± 16.29	168.47 ± 16.73
33	22	3.79 ± 0.41	171.57 ± 16.15	174.96 ± 18.16
34	23	3.72 ± 0.28	159.83 ± 19.83	152.81 ± 19.42
35	24	1.08 ± 0.12	193.32 ± 18.49	187.72 ± 18.77
36	25	0.063 ± 0.0005	151.93 ± 12.08	145.16 ± 15.50
37	29		193.17 ± 20.60	182.66 ± 17.19
38	30		190.14 ± 18.57	169.51 ± 17.83
39	35		167.31 ± 14.31	152.42 ± 14.29
40	35		190.96 ± 21.12	165.27 ± 15.07
41	40		195.10 ± 18.76	170.01 ± 14.90
42	40		229.41 ± 21.60	173.38 ± 16.78
43	45		204.69 ± 19.54	162.07 ± 17.11
44	45		239.38 ± 22.41	190.17 ± 18.64
45	47		171.71 ± 16.42	149.69 ± 13.87
46	50		203.38 ± 21.36	157.84 ± 16.07
47	50		226.24 ± 19.84	157.23 ± 14.26
48	55		200.29 ± 21.22	180.26 ± 16.19
49	55		206.43 ± 18.09	156.27 ± 16.15
50	57		178.61 ± 16.53	164.71 ± 14.56
51	60		192.43 ± 18.41	154.09 ± 14.23
52	60		170.99 ± 18.79	136.69 ± 12.20
53	63		203.48 ± 21.08	162.73 ± 15.35
54	70		193.92 ± 18.21	153.78 ± 16.87
55	70		189.93 ± 16.95	140.31 ± 13.46
56	79		234.79 ± 24.36	186.48 ± 16.32

Table 3—continued

No.	Days	Ext. gran. layer, μm	Molecular layer, μm	Int. gran. layer, μm
57	90		219.42 ± 21.73	180.34 ± 19.36
58	90		215.70 ± 18.50	166.02 ± 18.69
59	99		227.42 ± 21.39	182.70 ± 17.41
60	102		191.96 ± 17.40	150.75 ± 12.10
61	110		230.78 ± 24.68	179.61 ± 16.17
62	112		210.77 ± 19.18	171.33 ± 16.41
63	115		194.99 ± 20.25	165.85 ± 17.53
64	120		230.67 ± 22.01	174.37 ± 16.68
65	120		226.61 ± 23.28	118.65 ± 18.73